

CHINA IS BECOMING A HUGE MEXICO

"War Is Giving the Women Equality" REBELLION

SMASHING WINDOWS IS NEXT BATTLEGROUND MENACING

ARE SHOWING SUPERIORITY WOMEN OF EACH NATION MUST WORK OUT OWN SALVATION.

Cristobal Pankhurst Says
Women Will Get Their
Rights After War.

Beat and Starve Sick and
Helpless Austrian Pris-
oners of War.

DIE ON THE WAY TO
SIBERIAN CAMPS

GERMANS PLAN
TO RECONQUER
NARROW STRIP

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN
CHINA'S BIG REBELLION

Japanese, Watchfully Waiting,
Will Protect Lives of
Her Nationals.

PRESIDENT YUAN
CANNOT CONTROL

Asks Japan to Bring About
Peace; Japan Fears Out-
side Intervention.

By HUGH BRYAN.

TOKIO, Japan, May 12.—No doubt
is left now in the minds of observ-
ers of Far Eastern affairs that
China's hour of fate has come.

The republic is divided, north against
south. President Yuan, the "strong
man," who aspired to be emperor, has
lost all his authority, and the im-
mediate prospect is that the arbitrary
central government which Yuan has
sustained for three years, may break
up into a number of separate military
command, which is a short cut to
chaos.

Japan Watchfully Waiting.
Meanwhile, Japan, the "Lord of the
Orient," stands watchfully waiting,
but with no intention of allowing
China with her 450,000,000 souls, to be-
come a bigger Mexico.

One flickering hope for China re-
mains. If Yuan retires gracefully and
completely, if the army, the monarch-
ists, the moderate Republicans and the
revolutionary Republicans can get up
enough confidence in one another to
submit to a provisional government of
moderates, while a national convention
works out a settlement, China may pull
through with her independence.

Those who believe in the Chinese
thing may be done. The chief point
in their favor is the fact that the pre-
sident's overthrow is a purely revolu-
tionary movement, but a protest
against a revolution, to imperial despot-
ism.

Its leader, Tsal Ao, is believed to be
ready to trust a moderate group to run
the country, pending a national settle-
ment, provided Yuan gets out of the
way.

Japan Is Not Trusting.
This is helped in one way by the in-
tense distrust and dislike of Japan,
which is felt all over China and which
supplies a form of that pressure from
the outside which has been the salva-
tion of many an infant state.

There is no doubt that if anything
could make the Chinese develop some
glimmering of national cohesion it
would be their conviction that Japan
is waiting her opportunity to step in.
But China has never had any real
unity. Her foreign rulers have main-
tained cohesion by a policy of balanc-
ing one province against another.

The north roughly speaking, is con-
servative and monarchial; the south
is republican and progressive.
China does not combine at the ap-
proach of trouble; the tendency is to
fly asunder, each for himself. With
an inner mass like the Chinese people,
this tendency cannot be rid of in a day
or a decade.

There is thus room for serious mis-
givings as to the point at which the
breaking strain will relax internally.
But the real factor of the situation, in
the opinion of some observers out of
ten, is to be found in Japan.

Japan Fears Division.
The division of China among Euro-
pean powers would bring out to Asia
the animosities and rivalries of Europe
thereby endangering the peace of the
Far East for which Japan stands.
Japan considers herself to be in the
same position as the United States
would be if Russia, England, France,
and Germany were to divide up Mexico
and transfer their national aggressions
to a country adjoining its border.

AUSTRIANS SAY RUSSIA BRUTAL TO PRISONERS

Beat and Starve Sick and
Helpless Austrian Pris-
oners of War.

DIE ON THE WAY TO
SIBERIAN CAMPS

GERMANS PLAN
TO RECONQUER
NARROW STRIP

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN
CHINA'S BIG REBELLION

Japanese, Watchfully Waiting,
Will Protect Lives of
Her Nationals.

PRESIDENT YUAN
CANNOT CONTROL

Asks Japan to Bring About
Peace; Japan Fears Out-
side Intervention.

By HUGH BRYAN.

TOKIO, Japan, May 12.—No doubt
is left now in the minds of observ-
ers of Far Eastern affairs that
China's hour of fate has come.

The republic is divided, north against
south. President Yuan, the "strong
man," who aspired to be emperor, has
lost all his authority, and the im-
mediate prospect is that the arbitrary
central government which Yuan has
sustained for three years, may break
up into a number of separate military
command, which is a short cut to
chaos.

Japan Watchfully Waiting.
Meanwhile, Japan, the "Lord of the
Orient," stands watchfully waiting,
but with no intention of allowing
China with her 450,000,000 souls, to be-
come a bigger Mexico.

One flickering hope for China re-
mains. If Yuan retires gracefully and
completely, if the army, the monarch-
ists, the moderate Republicans and the
revolutionary Republicans can get up
enough confidence in one another to
submit to a provisional government of
moderates, while a national convention
works out a settlement, China may pull
through with her independence.

Those who believe in the Chinese
thing may be done. The chief point
in their favor is the fact that the pre-
sident's overthrow is a purely revolu-
tionary movement, but a protest
against a revolution, to imperial despot-
ism.

Its leader, Tsal Ao, is believed to be
ready to trust a moderate group to run
the country, pending a national settle-
ment, provided Yuan gets out of the
way.

Japan Is Not Trusting.
This is helped in one way by the in-
tense distrust and dislike of Japan,
which is felt all over China and which
supplies a form of that pressure from
the outside which has been the salva-
tion of many an infant state.

There is no doubt that if anything
could make the Chinese develop some
glimmering of national cohesion it
would be their conviction that Japan
is waiting her opportunity to step in.
But China has never had any real
unity. Her foreign rulers have main-
tained cohesion by a policy of balanc-
ing one province against another.

The north roughly speaking, is con-
servative and monarchial; the south
is republican and progressive.
China does not combine at the ap-
proach of trouble; the tendency is to
fly asunder, each for himself. With
an inner mass like the Chinese people,
this tendency cannot be rid of in a day
or a decade.

There is thus room for serious mis-
givings as to the point at which the
breaking strain will relax internally.
But the real factor of the situation, in
the opinion of some observers out of
ten, is to be found in Japan.

Japan Fears Division.
The division of China among Euro-
pean powers would bring out to Asia
the animosities and rivalries of Europe
thereby endangering the peace of the
Far East for which Japan stands.
Japan considers herself to be in the
same position as the United States
would be if Russia, England, France,
and Germany were to divide up Mexico
and transfer their national aggressions
to a country adjoining its border.

The Japanese declare their deter-
mination to prevent a scramble for
China. They think that they have the
right to prevent a break up which
would inevitably bring others in.

GERMANS PLAN TO RECONQUER NARROW STRIP

Beat and Starve Sick and
Helpless Austrian Pris-
oners of War.

DIE ON THE WAY TO
SIBERIAN CAMPS

GERMANS PLAN
TO RECONQUER
NARROW STRIP

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN
CHINA'S BIG REBELLION

Japanese, Watchfully Waiting,
Will Protect Lives of
Her Nationals.

PRESIDENT YUAN
CANNOT CONTROL

Asks Japan to Bring About
Peace; Japan Fears Out-
side Intervention.

By HUGH BRYAN.

TOKIO, Japan, May 12.—No doubt
is left now in the minds of observ-
ers of Far Eastern affairs that
China's hour of fate has come.

The republic is divided, north against
south. President Yuan, the "strong
man," who aspired to be emperor, has
lost all his authority, and the im-
mediate prospect is that the arbitrary
central government which Yuan has
sustained for three years, may break
up into a number of separate military
command, which is a short cut to
chaos.

Japan Watchfully Waiting.
Meanwhile, Japan, the "Lord of the
Orient," stands watchfully waiting,
but with no intention of allowing
China with her 450,000,000 souls, to be-
come a bigger Mexico.

One flickering hope for China re-
mains. If Yuan retires gracefully and
completely, if the army, the monarch-
ists, the moderate Republicans and the
revolutionary Republicans can get up
enough confidence in one another to
submit to a provisional government of
moderates, while a national convention
works out a settlement, China may pull
through with her independence.

Those who believe in the Chinese
thing may be done. The chief point
in their favor is the fact that the pre-
sident's overthrow is a purely revolu-
tionary movement, but a protest
against a revolution, to imperial despot-
ism.

Its leader, Tsal Ao, is believed to be
ready to trust a moderate group to run
the country, pending a national settle-
ment, provided Yuan gets out of the
way.

Japan Is Not Trusting.
This is helped in one way by the in-
tense distrust and dislike of Japan,
which is felt all over China and which
supplies a form of that pressure from
the outside which has been the salva-
tion of many an infant state.

There is no doubt that if anything
could make the Chinese develop some
glimmering of national cohesion it
would be their conviction that Japan
is waiting her opportunity to step in.
But China has never had any real
unity. Her foreign rulers have main-
tained cohesion by a policy of balanc-
ing one province against another.

The north roughly speaking, is con-
servative and monarchial; the south
is republican and progressive.
China does not combine at the ap-
proach of trouble; the tendency is to
fly asunder, each for himself. With
an inner mass like the Chinese people,
this tendency cannot be rid of in a day
or a decade.

There is thus room for serious mis-
givings as to the point at which the
breaking strain will relax internally.
But the real factor of the situation, in
the opinion of some observers out of
ten, is to be found in Japan.

Japan Fears Division.
The division of China among Euro-
pean powers would bring out to Asia
the animosities and rivalries of Europe
thereby endangering the peace of the
Far East for which Japan stands.
Japan considers herself to be in the
same position as the United States
would be if Russia, England, France,
and Germany were to divide up Mexico
and transfer their national aggressions
to a country adjoining its border.

The Japanese declare their deter-
mination to prevent a scramble for
China. They think that they have the
right to prevent a break up which
would inevitably bring others in.

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN CHINA'S BIG REBELLION

Beat and Starve Sick and
Helpless Austrian Pris-
oners of War.

DIE ON THE WAY TO
SIBERIAN CAMPS

GERMANS PLAN
TO RECONQUER
NARROW STRIP

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN
CHINA'S BIG REBELLION

Japanese, Watchfully Waiting,
Will Protect Lives of
Her Nationals.

PRESIDENT YUAN
CANNOT CONTROL

Asks Japan to Bring About
Peace; Japan Fears Out-
side Intervention.

By HUGH BRYAN.

TOKIO, Japan, May 12.—No doubt
is left now in the minds of observ-
ers of Far Eastern affairs that
China's hour of fate has come.

The republic is divided, north against
south. President Yuan, the "strong
man," who aspired to be emperor, has
lost all his authority, and the im-
mediate prospect is that the arbitrary
central government which Yuan has
sustained for three years, may break
up into a number of separate military
command, which is a short cut to
chaos.

Japan Watchfully Waiting.
Meanwhile, Japan, the "Lord of the
Orient," stands watchfully waiting,
but with no intention of allowing
China with her 450,000,000 souls, to be-
come a bigger Mexico.

One flickering hope for China re-
mains. If Yuan retires gracefully and
completely, if the army, the monarch-
ists, the moderate Republicans and the
revolutionary Republicans can get up
enough confidence in one another to
submit to a provisional government of
moderates, while a national convention
works out a settlement, China may pull
through with her independence.

Those who believe in the Chinese
thing may be done. The chief point
in their favor is the fact that the pre-
sident's overthrow is a purely revolu-
tionary movement, but a protest
against a revolution, to imperial despot-
ism.

Its leader, Tsal Ao, is believed to be
ready to trust a moderate group to run
the country, pending a national settle-
ment, provided Yuan gets out of the
way.

Japan Is Not Trusting.
This is helped in one way by the in-
tense distrust and dislike of Japan,
which is felt all over China and which
supplies a form of that pressure from
the outside which has been the salva-
tion of many an infant state.

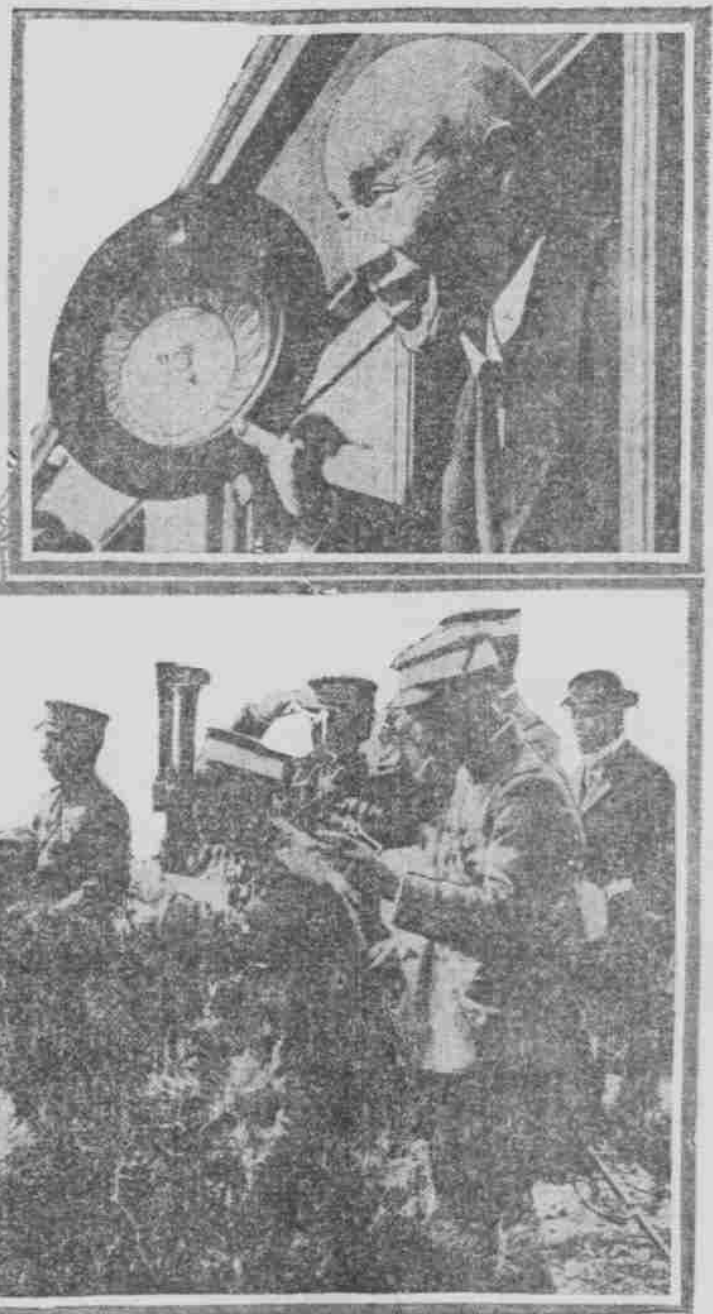
There is no doubt that if anything
could make the Chinese develop some
glimmering of national cohesion it
would be their conviction that Japan
is waiting her opportunity to step in.
But China has never had any real
unity. Her foreign rulers have main-
tained cohesion by a policy of balanc-
ing one province against another.

The north roughly speaking, is con-
servative and monarchial; the south
is republican and progressive.
China does not combine at the ap-
proach of trouble; the tendency is to
fly asunder, each for himself. With
an inner mass like the Chinese people,
this tendency cannot be rid of in a day
or a decade.

There is thus room for serious mis-
givings as to the point at which the
breaking strain will relax internally.
But the real factor of the situation, in
the opinion of some observers out of
ten, is to be found in Japan.

Japan Fears Division.
The division of China among Euro-
pean powers would bring out to Asia
the animosities and rivalries of Europe
thereby endangering the peace of the
Far East for which Japan stands.
Japan considers herself to be in the
same position as the United States
would be if Russia, England, France,
and Germany were to divide up Mexico
and transfer their national aggressions
to a country adjoining its border.

The Japanese declare their deter-
mination to prevent a scramble for
China. They think that they have the
right to prevent a break up which
would inevitably bring others in.



(Left) Emperor Nicholas II of Russia and Yuan Shih-kai, president of China; (right) premier count Okuma of Japan, waving his hat to crowd from a car window; (below) Japanese troops in the field. Japan is expected to intervene in China on the plea that Yuan Shih-kai cannot keep order.

German Children Wear Wooden Shoes Leather Supply In Nation Runs Low

BERLIN, Germany, May 12.—After more than a century and a half of relative
prosperity and leisure, except among the peasantry, wooden shoes are be-
coming the vogue with school children once more, and their use is being
actively and practically encouraged by school authorities.
The reason, of course, is the scarcity and unprecedented expensiveness of
leather shoes, which gradually have caused people to forget the old-time dislike
of and stigma attaching to wooden shoes. Hundreds of school children in the
past few weeks have taken either to leather shoes with wooden soles or to the
old-fashioned "putting."
At first only the boys took to the new shoes, but gradually the girls, too,
have adopted them, and hundreds of children of both sexes wear them to school
daily and save their expensive leather shoes for Sundays and special occasions.
Gradually they are winning a vogue in other parts of Berlin, and, of course, are
widely worn in the country districts.

Titled British Women Work On Farms 500 Form Corps To Help Raise Crops

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—Lady Mabel Smith, sister of Earl Fitzwilliam, the
great lord of Westworth in Yorkshire, has taken a job as a farm hand
for six weeks.
Other land workers whose names have figured often in the society columns
are being trained for work on the land and in the farm house. Gen. Barrett's
daughter has gone through a course and blossomed forth as forewoman on Lady
Markham's estate at Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham; Sir Horace Smith's
daughter is also working on a farm in the valley of the Thames, while Miss
Begbie, the author's daughter, is being trained for a similar post.
Five hundred gentlewomen are required to join the Women's Land Service
corps to help farmers at once. The purpose of this heavy call upon the upper
class women is to show village women that the upper crust is not above doing
farm labor.

Street Cars Blamed For Health Decline Of Japanese Youths

TOKYO, Japan, May 12.—Street cars, too
much crowding and too little exercise are
the cause of a deterioration in the physical
condition of the younger generation of Japan,
according to the views of Col. K. Okada,
commander of a Tokyo regimental district.
Drawing his judgment on the results of re-
cent conscription examinations at Tokyo, the
officer says he finds indubitable evidence
of a decline in the health of the young men
of the country, especially of the metropolitan
area.
"The South district is becoming a serious
national problem," declared Col. Okada.
He said that while the results of conscrip-
tion examinations for last year were not
better than for 1911, they were far worse
than those for 1912, and that on the whole
the physical condition of the young men in
Japan is deteriorating year by year.

706,500 Workers Will Get \$5,368,872 More Pay From 31 Concerns

New York, May 12.—An investigation
of increases in pay, affecting 706,500
men employed by the big industries of
the country shows that there will be
a monthly advance in the pay roll
amounting to \$5,368,872. The amount
of increases yearly aggregate \$64,425,-
464.
The industries covered by the investi-
gation include workers on steel, the
automobile industries, mining, pack-
ers, tailors, teamsters, brewers, electri-
cal, railway, rubber workers, cotton
operatives, etc. The figures on con-
sumption of the operations of 31 of the
largest industries in the United States

Germany Has 2,000,000 Russian Prisoners and Needs More For Farms

Berlin, Germany, May 12.—Although
the Russian prisoners in Germany al-
ready number nearly two million and it
is no small task to feed this enormous
army, more of them would be welcome.
They are badly needed to replace the
millions of farmers and farm laborers
who have been called to the front. Ru-
ral papers seriously express the hope
that Hindenburg will begin a new of-
fensive soon, so as to get more agri-
cultural workers.

War Breaks Down Many Social Conventions In Exclusive British Life

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—The war is break-
ing down many conventions in British high
society. Girls of high degree ride gaily on
saddles and motor buses, scrub and
cook, or wash dishes in cantons or hospital,
do their own marketing, carry home parcels,
and, even in Paris, take their own letters
instead of sending them by postmen or page
boys.
The daughters of many splendid houses
are not ashamed themselves to attend the
door, or to go out bathing and cooling into
the street, a proceeding which would have
been considered beneath their dignity in pre-
war days.

Sportsman's Apology Given Sinking Victor

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—A story is told
here today about the battle between the
German submarine destroyer Greif and the
British armed ship Albatross in the North
sea. The Greif was badly smashed when
she torpedoed the Albatross by a lucky shot,
and the British ship also began to sink.
The British center which came up and fired a
shot over the Albatross, which would have
sunk the Greif, and this wireless mes-
sage to the Albatross, which was read as
the ship was sinking:
"Sorry, your bird."

War Brides Must Wear Thinner Rings England Needs All Gold For Armies

LONDON, Eng., May 12.—Future war brides will have to be content with
thinner wedding rings. The government is keeping a tight hand on all
gold, and the practice of making jewelry from sovereigns is strictly to be
stopped by legislation. London declares say, however, there is no question of
a shortage of rings. The thinner rings will not be of an inferior quality, and they
will wear nearly as well as the heavier rings.
In the East End of London, what with the abundance of money owing to
war work, a tremendous trade is being done in all kinds of cheap jewelry, espe-
cially "diamond" rings.

Food Famine Is Menacing England Enemy Submarines Curtail the Supply

LONDON, Eng., May 13.—Hostile submarines have been sinking each week
about 60,000 tons of shipping with the regularity of clockwork and the
consequent scarcity of tonnage is causing the Englishmen to look forward
to a food crisis in this country, which is believed by many to be not far off.
About \$1,500,000,000 worth of food has to be brought to these shores every
year. In normal times, with the help of neutral shipping, the British mercantile
marine can just about manage it. But not so now. The underwriters' view is
that the odds against making a safe passage are more than ten times as great as
before the war; and with the increase of enemy submarines, so the odds increase,
neutral shipping becomes more and more shy of entering British waters, and
food becomes scarcer and scarcer.
Although every effort has been made to remedy the situation by giving up
all available land to crop raising, the British board of agriculture has been ham-
pered by lack of labor. Thousands of women have replaced men called to the
colors, but the board finds that they are not sufficient to utilize the land to
the full.



MRS. WALDORF ASTOR.

enough to be charming. She was a
widow when she married the younger
Astor, and has since the war broken out
been prominent in good deeds for the
soldiers, and it is said that Lord Astor,
formerly an American citizen, was the
first to congratulate his daughter-in-
law on the happy event.
Mrs. Waldorf Astor is still young